



## UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Copies of this work are for sale at this office. Price—in paper covers, \$1; cloth, \$1.50; cloth, full gilt, \$2.

Persons at a distance of not over 500 miles can have this work in paper covers mailed to them, *free of postage*, by addressing L. Clephane at this office, and enclosing \$1 in money and 27 cents in post office stamps—over 500 miles the postage will be 54 cents.

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1852.

## TO THE READERS OF THE NATIONAL ERA.

It is with great pleasure that we announce to our readers that we have succeeded in engaging Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, a regular contributor to the *National Era*, to write for us, for some time, to come, another work of the character of that lately completed, and of which more than fifty thousand copies have already been sold; but meantime we may expect shorter and less elaborate productions from her pen.

We take this occasion also to announce that Miss SARAH JANE CLARK, more widely known as GRACE GREENWOOD, who is engaged for the *Era* exclusively, will leave this country on the 26th instant for Europe, where she will furnish a series of Letters from the Old World, for our columns, which for the rest of the year will constitute one of the chief attractions of the paper. She will be absent probably a year, so that we shall have the pleasure and benefit of her mature observations on English and European life.

We hope the foregoing information may be widely circulated by our friends, so that the many admirers of the authors named may put themselves in communication with them through the *Era*.

Will our friends of the press do us the favor to call attention to the announcement above? We shall be pleased to reprocate the courtesy.

## BANK AND NOBILITY.

The reader's attention is directed to the Story entitled "*Rank and Nobility*," commenced in this week's *Era*. It will be continued in successive numbers. Back numbers will be supplied to new subscribers.

Correspondents and Literary Notices are crowded out this week.

**Mrs. ADAMS.—**The venerable widow of the late John Quincy Adams died at her residence in this city last Saturday evening. Congress, as a signal mark of respect for the deceased, adjourned over from Monday till Wednesday, so that the Members might attend the funeral, which took place last Tuesday.

## CALIFORNIA AND SLAVERY.

**California**—It now confidently believed that this new State will alter or construct away that portion of the Constitution which protects slavery—*Colombia* (*Times*).

We said three years ago, in a public journal, that California would be sure to remove every restriction that could be placed upon her by the General Government, and that she would be a large slaveholding State.

The thing appears to us as palpable, that we could not, how any man could doubt it.

What makes Louisiana and Texas such large slaveholders? Why, the recommendation received for a long time past, that the whole country a slaveholding country? *The progress of Cain*.

And where can slave labor be so profitably employed as in the gold mines of California?

As things are now, no man can obtain more gold than he can get by his personal industry. If he forms a association, the proceeds are equally divided, so that he gets no more than one man's share. If he hires hands in the Atlantic States, he will leave him to get the mine, and if he goes west, he will not work for ten dollars a week, or a month, when they make them ten dollars a day. If he binds them up in penalties, he cannot exact them; for if they do not wish to work for him, he can gather gold enough to pay them off.

The only way to have a regular corps of workmen, and to keep them together—the only way to have the men work a piece of gold property belonging to an individual, or to play slaves. They, and those who can be kept together; and this the owners of estate in California will be sure to do. The way was never so clear, when they had their slaves to bear the burden of their labor.

The next step will be African slavery; and as we here in Virginia are overrun with slaves, we hope to set it draw off about half. Virginia does not need more than 250,000 slaves, according to Mr. James C. Bruce, who, it is to be supposed, understands a subject in which he is deeply interested.

We have heard it said that California will be a negro State, and that the adoption of its population from the North. But the Northern friends cannot bear to see other people employ slave labor; but if they found it to their advantage, they would employ it with as little remorse as the most callous when they engaged in the slave trade upon such a scale.

They are only opposed to slavery, because slave labor does not pay in their part of the world. That is all!

*Addressed to the Dispatch*, May 12.

Let us hope the arrival of these humane and far-sighted editors will be a blessing to California.

The more politicians in California seem capable of anything mischievous or mean, the better we, the people, will not follow their lead.

Chinese peonage has not yet been sanctioned by law; nor has any favorable answer yet been given to the prayer of the enlightened and distinguished gentlemen who begged permission to establish a model plantation, so as to show the Californians how well they could live by the labor of others. If the honest voters of California, who are satisfied with the proceeds of their "own personal industry," keep their eyes open, and do their duty, the State will never be censured.

But, what a narrow escape it has had! It was the Wilmett Proviso that saved it. Then, the agitation of that subject forced the organization of a State Government, while as yet the large majority of the settlers were from the free States, whence they had carried with them the prevailing sentiment against Slavery extension—a sentiment which led to the incorporation of the Proviso in the organic law; and the same agitation constrained Congress to admit the State into the Union.

By direct application of the *Dispatch*, in favor of the introduction of slave labor in California, will be anything but convincing to the gold diggers and the masses generally; for it is an argument in favor of capital and land monopoly, against labor and small property-holders.

"As things now are," it says, "no man can obtain more gold than he can be accumulated by his own personal industry." Very well—that is democratic—in accordance with equality of rights. An honest man ought to be satisfied with a state of things so healthy. Not so the editor of the *Dispatch*. In his judgment, a well-ordered society consists of a few rich men, and many poor ones, the former possessing all the capital and land, the latter doing all the labor; the rich growing richer, the poor, poorer. "The only way," he says, "to have a regular corps of workmen, and to keep them together—the only way to develop the resources of a piece of gold property belonging to an individual, is to employ slaves. They, and they alone, can be kept together; and this the owners of estates in California will be sure to do."

He has, however, given us a few hints, which I think will be of service to us.

He says, "the simple style of address, upon which the Convention has decided, will permit me to remark—" "The honorable gentleman from Virginia will pardon me?"

"The distinguished gentleman from South Carolina?" "Since I have the honor of addressing your honorable body, the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana has made certain allusions?" &c.

This is a specimen of the prolixity, or perhaps of the want of tact, of the *Dispatch*.

On the other hand, an express declaration by either Convention of adhesion to the Convention as a final adjustment, would determine the position of its candidate for the Presidency, whoever he might be; for the acceptance of the nomination in the absence of any intimation of dissent, would be conclusive evidence that he concurred in the great issue involved in that nomination.

It is proper that these things should be clearly understood beforehand. Every art will be tried to sophisticate honest voters, to mystify them, to delude them into the abandonment of their principles, to make them subservient to the exactions of the Slave Power.

Mr. Botts of Virginia has lately made certain revelations, calculated to check the zeal of those who are in haste to commit themselves to the support of the General Scott. He is part of a letter he publishes in the *Richmond (Va.) Whig*, after having had "a very long, free, and frank interchange of views with him"—the General Scott.

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[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

say he could not have done more. He was as active a man as could be found in getting those Compromises adopted. He has been here, however, and from every quarter that Gen. Scott was as active and energetic in his efforts as any man in Washington, and never did a man labor harder than General Scott to prevail upon the Free Soil members of the Senate to support the bill, and to sustain and adopt the Compromise as a measure of the new Administration. They had a sort of second Pentecost on the Whig side of the House. They were not on my side, but they are a little from Southerners, though not Whigs, and I was opposed to this operation; and I was sorry to lose my Whig allies. But they went; and why? Because Mr. Fillmore had to be succeeded by Whig party leaders. They did not go because they had changed their sentiments.

"A man's word is his bond."

All the great North, and the great Northern heart, beats true to Liberty. God in his mercy never made a company of men, and planted them upon this earth, who would shed their blood with such a spirit of devotion to the cause of the world, than the people of the Northern States; and they have given good evidence of it. Any gentleman who undertakes to make you believe that we love slaveholding, or running after fugitives, or that we are not willing to humanize the slaves, knows it not truth in it. He knows it not, and he who tells it, does not know it, you deceive yourselves.

But I must pass on. These measures were passed under the influence of Clay, Fillmore, Webster, Scott, Foote, and Cobell. These were the men who carried them through, and every man who was in the last Congress knew it.

I do not wish, Mr. Chairman, that gentlemen should misunderstand me in this matter. I stated, and distinctly, that this measure—this Compromise—is a thoroughly Whig measure. It is a measure which I voted for, and which I have passed, but I did not mean to say that it did not receive the support of many Democrats after it had received its first impetus from Whig hands. Many such votes did it, and it is a fact that the Whig idea, as I understand it, was, that it was the Union, not only means of saving a Union then tottering to its fall. So many of these, in fact, joined in its support, that soon after its passage it really seemed to all that to which it had been attached was the end of its life.

If other proof was needed, however, I might point to the first Union meeting held in Hartford, Connecticut, a place somewhat celebrated in the history of our country. What was that meeting at?

"It was a Whig meeting." What was its presiding officer?

"It was a leading member of the Whig party."

"What was the name of the Whig party?"

"Mr. Ingersoll. Can I explain?"

Mr. CLEVELAND. Who was the doctor you allude to?

Mr. INGERSOLL. Doctor Taylor, the Professor of Anatomy.

Mr. CLEVELAND. Is not the man who said he would choose the least of two devils for President?

Mr. INGERSOLL. I wish to explain.

Mr. CLEVELAND. I may be mistaken, but I think not; and this is the divine who questions are to influence the ministers of the Gospel in this land of liberty and morality.

He is a Quaker. He is a man who has had a good chance now—of all the creeds, to creep upon their bellies upon earth, I most despise the man who pretends to preach the Gospel of Christ, that Savio was.

What a loathsome high-minded, shadowy, hypocritical, and unchristian teacher of religion and moral! Does the religion of Jesus Christ tolerate buying and selling men? Does it tolerate selling your brother and your sister? When you stand before that tribunal, you will be asked, "Are you a Christian?"

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